1	2	3	4	5
4	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	304.31	545.69	0.00
8	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	112.97	25.14	0.00
10	Jammu and Kashmir	309.77	0.00	13.51
11	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Karnataka	358.85	384.97	0.00
13	Kerala	17.94	0.00	50.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	30.85	0.00
15	Maharashtra	657.25	589.90	168.92
16	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Nagaland	. 0.00	0.81	0.00
20	Orissa	0.00	25.00	0.00
21	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Rajasthan	0.00	100.00	0.00
23	Sikkim	0.00	5.20	0.00
24	Tamil Nadu	1131.91	0.00	0.00
25	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	Uttarakhand	0.00	7.06	0.00
28	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL:	3061.44	1962.06	250.23

Clashes in prisons

1142. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:
SHRI MAHMOOD A. MADANI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken cognizance of recent clashes between security forces and inmates in the prisons in different parts of the country;

(b) whether Government have taken note or reports of crime networks being run by jail inmates;

(c) whether Government have ascertained the role of jail authorities in this regard;

(d) whether it is a fact that as per the allocation of business the mandate of the Ministry also includes prison reforms; and

(e) if so, whether Government have taken any step in addition to usual communication with the respective State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO GAVIT): (a) to (c) "Prisons" is a state subject under List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and Prison Administration and Management is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Governments.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) With a view to supplementing the efforts of the State Government, the following reform measures have been taken by the Central Government to improve conditions in jails and also reduce overcrowding:

(1) A new section *viz.* 436A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 has been inserted in the Code to provide that where an undertrial prisoner other than the one accused of an offence for which death has been prescribed as one of the punishments, has been under detention for a period extending to one-half of the maximum period of imprisonment, provided for the alleged offence, he should be released on his personal bond, with or without sureties. It also provides that in no case will an undertrial prisoner be detained beyond the maximum period of imprisonment for which he can be convicted for the alleged offence.

Section 436(1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 has also been amended to make a mandatory provision that if the arrested person is accused for a bailable offence and he is an indigent and cannot furnish surety, the Court shall release him on his execution of a bond without sureties.

(2) *Plea bargaining:*

In 2006, the Government of India has introduced the system of plea bargaining primarily to reduce pendency of cases in trial courts and overcrowding in prisons. Under plea bargaining, an accused will be entitled to a reduced sentence if he admits to the crime and agrees to compensate the victim. This will also require the consent of the victim, judge and prosecutor. The accused will have to file an application before the judge for plea bargaining.

(3) *Fast Track Courts:*

For disposal of long pending sessions and other cases, the Government of India has set up 1562 Fast Track Courts which have disposed off 10.4 lakh cases out of 18.2 lakh cases referred to these courts.

(4) *Model Prison Manual:*

The Government of India prepared a Model Prison Manual which was circulated to all the State Governments/Union Territories in December, 2003 for their guidance. The Manual aims at bringing in basic uniformity in laws, rules

and regulations governing the administration of prisons and the management of prisoners all over the country. It also prescribes segregation of various categories of prisoners and spells out the minimum standards required for the care, protection, treatment, education, training and rehabilitation of incarcerated offenders. It also prescribes security measures in jails.

Proliferation of small arms in the country

1143. SHRI MAHMOOD A. MADANI:
SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken cognizance of the proliferation of small arms in the country;

(b) the State-wise details of the new firearm licenses issued during last three years alongwith details of the pending applications for licenses;

(c) which are the States that have shown higher rate of growth in this regard;

(d) whether Government have assessed the reason for increase in the demands for firearms license;

(e) what steps are being taken to stop the proliferation of unlicensed firearms; and

(f) whether Government propose to strengthen the guidelines to the relevant licence issuing authorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) A strict legal and administrative regime is in place to control proliferation of small arms.

(b) to (d) The Central Government issues new firearm licences for Prohibited Bore weapons, while licences for Non-Prohibited Bore weapons are issued by the respective State/UT Governments. Details of new firearm licences for the Prohibited Bore weapons issued during the last three years, State-wise, are as under:-

2004 — 14 (Andhra Pradesh-2, Delhi-3, Haryana-l, Jharkhand-1, Kerala-1, Manipur-3, Punjab-2, UP-I)

2005 — 18 (Delhi-12, Haryana-1, Manipur-1, MP-1, Punjab-1, UP-2)

2006 — 4 (Delhi-2, J&K-l, Maharashtra-1)

No application for prohibited bore licences is pending at present.

(e) The Central Government has initiated several measures to check proliferation of illicit arms in the country. The State and UT Governments have been directed to identify the areas where illegal arms and ammunition have been rampant, and to make sustained and continued efforts to check them. Regular meetings are organized with representatives from the State Police for better coordination in this regard. The Central Government has also initiated several steps such as fencing along the international borders, deployment of Security forces along the borders etc. to check the in flow of arms from across the borders.

(0 At present, there is no such proposal with the Government.